enzyme did not increase in a noteworthy manner. Thus, the Examiner's suggestion as to the similarity of metabolic pathways involved in cellobiase is not really applicable in this case.

Additionally, Applicant notes that Sengupta et al. points out that secretion of cellobiase is under catabolic repression and that the enzyme is sensitive to glucose and 2-deoxyglucose inhibition. It is therefore established that the purified enzyme is inhibited *in vitro* by presence of the glucose or its analogue as a competitive inhibitor of the substrate (cellobiase) of the enzyme cellobiase. In contrast, it should be noted that the present invention recognizes that 2-deoxyglucose acts *in vivo* as a glycosylation inhibitor.

In view of the foregoing as well as the Amendments and Remarks submitted in the Response filed on May 2, 2003, the present application should be in condition for allowance.

Respectfully submitted,

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